BULLETIN

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FIELD MEETING AT EAST GLOUCESTER, THURSDAY, JUNE 29th, 1871.

[*Continued.*]

Rev. Mr. BOLLES of Salem said he supposed all had heard of ministers who went to church, leaving their sermons at home, and had to send for them, sometimes getting the last Sunday's sermon from the messenger. In the same way he had lost his text, and a boy of sixty years who volunteered to go for it had not returned. In other words he had left his box of specimens upon a rock near the ice houses.

Mr. Bolles spoke of two specimens of considerable importance. He had found near the water side two specimens of a land shell, one of the largest in Massachusetts, about the size of a walnut, of a yellow color, banded by about six or eight bands of dark brown. Their interest does not lie in their color or size, but depends upon the fact that this is an English shell, supposed by some to

have been transported upon this coast from the gardens of England. It is called the

HELIX HORTENSIS OR GARDEN SNAIL.

In England, the species is a very brilliant shell, the varieties of banded ones (bright yellow on brown, or brown on yellow), being much more numerous than plain brown or yellow shells. But in the eastern part of this country the land mollusks have shells which are mostly uniform in color and somewhat dull—brown being the prevailing hue. And these specimens of the garden snail which we find here are mostly of a uniform yellow —the banded ones being scarce and when found not very bright in color.

The question is, how did these shells come upon the American coast? We might say that they came over from Europe in the Mayflower or subsequent vessels. As so many trace their ancestry, we might say that three brothers of them came over a great many years since and settled here, and all these snails were derived from that stock. But this theory is upset by the fact that these shells are found upon islands far out to sea, uninhabited and seldom visited. We cannot suppose the hand of man placed them there. Upon the coast of Maine, eight miles out from land, nearly off Harpswell, is an island,—we call it an island by courtesy, although it is very small, the sea side but a mass of rocks, and the inside a gentle slope with a few stunted cedar trees and a profusion of the plants of the wild morning glory. Turn over almost any shelving stone and you will find the nest of the stormy petrel. There we find immense quantities of these shells, which you may gather by the quart. The island is almost unapproachable. The day I landed I had to employ a boatman to keep the boat off the rocks by rowing while I explored the island. On that little strip no man planted

these shells, and yet you will scarcely find a spot in Maine yielding a richer harvest to the conchologist.

Helix albolabris, *Helix alternata* with its curious albino variety, two of the three species of *Succinea* in Maine, many species of the minuter *Helices* with *Zua* and various *Pupidæ* literally cover, in places, the ground and the rank stems of the weeds which luxuriate in the guano-enriched soil. Could the *Helix hortensis* have been imported from the gardens of England to mingle with these native shells?

LIMNÆA COLUMELLA.

The second point of interest we found was a deposit of fresh water shells at the pond on the top of the hill. Bodies of fresh water in this country exhibit a large number of shells, several of the genus called Limnæa. The kind frequenting this pond is the Limnæa columella, a shell which does not exceed one-half inch in length, and is often much smaller. While exploring the shores of the pond we saw what seemed to be a deposit of seeds, but on stopping to examine it we found it to be a complete mass of very minute shells. There was not one that was one-eighth of an inch long. They seemed like little yellow grains of glass. I never saw such immense quantities of them as you may find along the margin of that pond. You might gather millions of them. Every stick and rock was covered with them. There they lie, millions of them, dried up upon the margin of that water. We could not get a single specimen that was grown up. They reach their highest state of development early in the spring, and after leaving their eggs, the business of their life being concluded, they die. We found a number of dead adult shells there. Thus this mollusk follows the law of progress. Having fulfilled its function it leaves the rising generation to carry on the work. I never

tire of looking upon the pictures and legends we have written upon the created things of this world. One brother spoke of the lessons written upon the rocks. Every other thing in nature is a similar page written in divine love. Upon every fibre of animal life, every grain and seed, every leaf, and everything we can see and understand, the same mystery of life is written. There is an invisible, infinite world, whose wonders our eyes may sometime be sharp enough to observe.

Rev. Richard Eddy of Gloucester being called upon, said that he had a very great affection for the old time people of Salem for the good care which they took of and the sympathy they extended to the founder of his native state, Rhode Island. While the gentleman was speaking of the fact that in some sense it is given us to be creators, I wondered if you had been favored with the sight of some of the albums and scrap books which the ladies of this place have made so beautifully from sea flowers which they gather here.

After brief remarks from Messrs. William B. Trask, of Boston, E. N. Walton, of Salem and James Davis of Gloucester, the following resolution was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Essex Institute be extended to the proprietors of this church, to Rev. J. H. Gannett, Messrs. Thomas Niles, Herbert Stanley, J. Warren Wonson, Leander McFarland, George Parsons, Mrs. Mary Wonson, Mrs. Julia Daniels, Mrs. Gannett and all others who have contributed to render this meeting at East Gloucester so agreeable and profitable.

Adjourned:—

Meeting near "Ship Rock" in Peabody, Wednesday, August 2, 1871.

THE RAMBLE.

Contiguous to the northwestern boundary of Salem is a considerable territory lying within the townships of Lynn, Peabody, and Lynnfield, sparsely inhabited, diversified in surface, and largely covered with a good growth of forest trees, varieties of the pine and of the oak predominating, though specimens of the maples, ashes, walnuts, elms, birches, etc., are found. Numerous boulders, varying in size and position, are scattered around, giving evidence of having been brought during the glacial period. A careful examination of them, together with the other rocks in situ, is worthy the consideration of the geologists.

The southeastern portion of this region, formerly known by the name of "The Rocks," recently by the more euphonious one of "Rockville," was selected for the ramble this day. A small chapel near by, in part sustained as a mission chapel by the First church in Peabody, was kindly tendered to the Institute as the place of rendezvous and for the afternoon session.

This region is a favorite resort to the student of nature and the lover of the picturesque. To them the varied surface and diversity of soil furnish specimens to investigate and views of great beauty to study and admire. A scramble up some of the hillsides among the lichen covered rocks, the gnarled trunks and the twining vines, is well repaid by an extensive prospect, comprising the surrounding country dotted with villages and isolated farm buildings, and the distant ocean whitened with the sails of numerous vessels and occasionally darkened by the cloud of smoke from a passing steamer.

Among these hills are many secluded recesses and shady nooks, the homes of some of our choicest floral gems — here the botanist and zoologist can each find specimens of interest in their respective lines of investigation.

To the older members of the Institute this locality has a peculiar interest. The late Dr. Andrew Nichols, one of the founders and the first president of the Natural History Society, and a zealous student of nature, was wont to ramble over these hills and dales, in quest of his favorite objects for study and investigation, and became very conversant with the many curious and interesting forms there found. He contributed largely to the success of the early field meetings, pointing out interesting localities during the ramble, and communicating freely the results of his observations at the afternoon session. No object was too insignificant to his finely cultivated eye, no fact too small to escape in its meaning and instruction his noble and loving heart, but with a true and humble faith he saw beneficence and wisdom in them all. He passed away on the 31st of March, 1853, as the little Draba verna, a plant which he detected many years previous in this vicinity, on some rocks moistened by the later snows of spring, was opening its tiny petals to another vernal season.

The party from Salem left that place in a special train at 9 A. M. Soon after arrival, being reinforced by members and friends from other towns, they divided into several groups. Some spent the forenoon in wandering about the fields and among the pine groves in the midst of which "Ship Rock" is situated, some went to the vicinity of Bartholomew's Pond and were successful in collecting many choice specimens in botany and zoology, whilst others took different directions as inclination prompted.

The land in the region of which Bartholomew's pond may be considered as the centre, comprising some two or three hundred acres more or less, and extending from Brown's Pond on the old Lynn road to the Lynnfield road, combines many attractive features for a *Public Park*. It seems desirable that measures should soon be adopted to secure this land for this purpose. Cannot the citizens of Lynn, Peabody and Salem, individually or in their corporate capacity, make a movement in this direction. Nature has already done much—a comparatively small expenditure only will be required to render it one of the most attractive places of resort by the citizens of these several municipalities.

It may be appropriate in this connection to allude to another subject of a similar import. In Salem and the vicinity, comprising a circuit of some ten or fifteen miles, are large tracts of pasture and woodlands, over which the waves of an increasing population are gradually rolling. If this movement should continue in the corresponding ratio of the past twenty-five or thirty years, only a short time will elapse ere this whole area will be occupied by residences or for strictly private purposes. Would it not be well to have portions of this land in different localities secured, as opportunity may offer, to be appropriated, when required, for public use?

At noon several little picnic parties were scattered among the trees, enjoying the contents of their baskets; while the main body gathered at the chapel and there partook of the collation spread in the shade of the building.

The afternoon session was called to order at 3 o'clock, the President, Henry Wheatland, in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Wm. P. Upham was requested to act.

Records of preceding meeting read.

The SECRETARY announced the following correspondence: —

From Buffalo Historical Society, July 5; Chicago Academy of Sciences, May 26; Maryland Historical Society, July 14; Munich R. B. Akademie der Wissenschaften, Feb.; New England Historic-Genealogical Society, June 28; Tasmania Royal Society, Dec. 8, 1870; John Akhurst, Brooklyn, New York, July 21, 26; N. E. Atwood, Provincetown, July 17; S. C. Bancroft, Salem, Aug. 1; Edwin C. Bell, Titusville, Penn., July 31; George B. Blodgette, Rowley, June 30; James P. Boyce, Lynn, July 18; John Ward Dean, Boston, July 7; H. W. Dutton, Boston, July 5; B. Groce, Peabody, July 19; T. Sterry Hunt, Montreal, June 28; E. H. Knight, Salem, July 21; John W. Porter, Salem, July 15; R. S. Rantoul, Boston, July 10, Aug. 1; W. E. Rogers, Paris, Tenn., June 30; E. A. Smith, Boston, July 7; C. M. Tracy, Lynn, Aug. 1.

The LIBRARIAN reported the following additions: —

By Donations.

U. S. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS. U. S. Geological Exploration Vol. III. 1870, 1 vol. 4to. Atlas, 1 vol. folio.

NEW YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Annual Report. 1870–1, 1 vol. 8vo.

BOLLES, E. C. Brooklyn City Directories, 1866-7, 1868-9, 1869-70. 3 vols. 8vo. Cincinnati Directory, 1856, 1 vol. 8vo. Syracuse City Directories, 1862, 1864-5 1866-7. 3 vols. 8vo. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 38.

BUSWELL, E., A Chain of Scripture, 1 vol. 12mo. London. 1659.

CLOGSTON, WM., of Springfield, Mass. Meadville Directory, 1869-70, 1 vol. 8vo. Steubenville Directory, 1856-7, 1 vol. 8vo. Lockport Directory, 1867-8, 1 vol. 8vo. Steubenville, Wellsville, East Liverpool and Wellsburgh Directory, 1870-1, 1 vol. 8vo.

EDDY, HARRIET. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 7.

GREEN, S. A., of Boston. Cambridge Directories, 1857, 1866, 2 vols. 8vo. Cornwell's Geography, 1 vol. 12mo. Butler's Grammar, 1 vol. 12mo. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 5.

HALE, HENRY, Atlas of Massachusetts, 1 vol. Folio. 1871.

LEE, JOHN C. Commercial Bulletin for July, 1871.

MORSE, Mrs. E. S. Constitutional Telegraph for 1802, 1 vol. Folio.

PERKINS, JONATHAN C., Eclectic Magazine. 27 vols. 8vo. Edinburgh Review, 1 vol. 8vo. The New World, 2 vols. 4to. Transactions of the Essex Agricultural Society, 11 nos. London Quarterly Review, 9 nos. North American Review, 6 nos. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 260. Massachusetts Documents, 1844-5-6-7-8.

SAWYER, F. A., U. S. Senator. Congressional Globe, parts 2, 4, 6, 3 vols. 4to. 1869-70. Appendix to part 7, 1 vol., 4to. Land Office Report, 1869, 1 vol. 8vo. Report on Education, 1870, 1 vol. 8vo.

SILSBEE, Mrs. B. H. The Classical Library, 5 vols. 16mo. Domestic Verses, 1 vol. 12mo. Acton, 1 vol. 12mo. Colman's Poems, 1 vol. 12mo. The Huguenots, 2 vols. 12mo. Smith's Poems, 1 vol. 12mo. Margaret, 1 vol. 8vo. Edith, or the Light of Home, 1 vol. 8vo. Boston Almanacs, 7 vols. 16mo. Cowper's Poems, 1 vol. 12mo. Priestley's Discourse, 1 vol. 8vo. Priestley's Lectures, 2 vols. 8vo. Moore's Universal Geography, 2 vols. 8vo. Hadad, 1 vol. 12mo. Blair's Sermons, 5 vols. 8vo. Akenside's Poems, 1 vol. 8vo. Johnson's Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo. Man on History, 1 vol. 12mo. Night Thoughts, 1 vol. 12mo. Oberon, 2 vols. 16mo. Locke's Essays, 3 vols. 12mo. Mathilde, 6 vols. 12mo. Aikin's Let-

ters, 1 vol. 12mo. Historie Romaine, 2 vols. 16mo. Book of Ferns, 1 vol. 4to. Atlas of United States, 1 vol. 4to. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 16.

STICKNEY, MATTHEW A., Railroad Reports, 16 nos.

UPHAM, J. BAXTER, of Boston, Mass. Report of the School Committee of Boston for 1870, 1 vol. 8vo.

WALTON, E. N. Report of the School Committee of Rockport for 1871. 8vo pamph. Minutes of the Salem Baptist Association, held in Beverly, June 6, 1871. 8vo pamph.

WARD, Mrs. JAMES. Evenings at Home. 1 vol. 12mo. Scott's Kian Life. 1 vol. 12mo. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 13.

WHEATLAND, E. Life of Christ. 1 vol. 4to. Combe on Constitution of Man. 1 vol. 8vo. Letters to Mothers. 1 vol. 12mo. Self Instructor. 1 vol. 12mo, Memoirs of Josephine. 1 vol. 16mo. Brackenbridge on South America. 1 vol. 8vo. Barnaby Rudge. 1 vol. 8vo. Life of John Smith. 1 vol. 16mo. Ruth Hall. 1 vol. 12mo. A Blind Man's Offering. 1 vol. 12mo. How to be a Lady. 1 vol. 16mo. Scientific American, 234 nos. National Portrait Gallery, 30 nos. Journal of the American Unitarian Association, 27 nos.

WHEATLAND, M. G. Atlantic Monthly. 7 nos. Galaxy. 12 nos. Old and New 13 nos. Miscellaneous pamphlets, 86.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Worcester, Mass. Annual Report, 1871. 8vo pamph.

Exchanges.

AMERICAN ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, Worcester, Mass. Proceedings. No. 56. 8vo pamph. 1871.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Boston, Mass. Annual Report, May 30, 1871. 8vo pamph.

AMERICAN ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY. Transactions of. Vol. III, No. II. 8vo pamph. 1870.

BLACKMORE MUSEUM, Salisbury, England. Flint Chips by E. T. Stevens. 1 vol. 8vo.

BRONSON LIBRARY, Waterbury, Conn. Annual Report for 1870–1. 12mo pamph.

CHICAGO HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Constitution and By-Laws. 8vo pamph. 1871. Report of Trade and Commerce of Chicago. 8vo pamph. 1871.

NATURFORSCHENDER VEREIN IN RIGA. Correspondenzblatt, 18 Jahrg, 1870, Denkschrift, 27 März, 1870.

NEW YORK LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. Annals, Vol. X. Feb.–March, 8vo pamph.

PHILADELPHIA ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES. Proceedings of. Part I. Jan., Feb., March. 1871, 8vo pamph.

PUBLISHERS. American Literary Gazette. American Naturalist. Christian World. Gardener's Monthly. Gloucester Telegraph. Haverhill Gazette. Ipswich Advance. Land and Water. Lawrence American. Little Giant. Lynn Reporter. Lynn Transcript. Medical and Surgical Reporter. Nation. Nature. Peabody Press. Salem Observer. Sailor's Magazine and Seaman's Friend. Silliman's Journal.

The PRESIDENT, in his opening remarks, said that the last meeting of the Institute in this place was held on Thursday, Aug. 15, 1864, and that our late worthy associate, Rev. Stillman Barden, of Rockport, was present,

occupied the chair, and gave an interesting geological account of "Ship Rock and its Surroundings." This was the last meeting of the Institute which our friend attended. His health, not good at that time, soon began to fail more rapidly, and after a lingering illness of several months, he died on the 7th of August, 1865, at the age of fifty-three. He was a devoted pastor, a kind friend, and an active member of the Institute. He had given considerable attention to geological pursuits, and during his residence of a few years in Rockport, was, if necessary assiduous in making collections of the minerals of that locality, and had just entered upon a series of observations and research that would have resulted in extending largely our knowledge of the geology of the region, when summoned to his final rest. A biographical and obituary sketch prepared by Rev. Mrs. P. A. Hanaford has been printed in the 7th volume of the Historical Collections.

It is meet that the Institute should occasionally visit its property, the famous boulder known as "Ship Rock," and hold a meeting in some convenient place near by. This boulder came into the possession of the Institute through the instrumentality of the late Dr. Andrew Nichols, in November, 1847, who was desirous that the society should be the owner and guardian of this interesting and valuable specimen. The late Mr. Pickering Dodge of Salem obtained by subscription among several of his friends the requisite funds to purchase the rock and adjacent land and to make some improvements, including an iron ladder to aid in ascending to the summit, from which an extensive view is obtained. This purchase was made of Caleb Osborne, who obtained the property of Amos Trask, Jr., June 27, 1831, being part of the distributive share in the real estate of his father, Joseph

Trask, of Danvers, who died in 1813. This property had undoubtedly been in the possession of the Trask family for two or three generations. It would be an interesting subject for the antiquarian to trace back the ownership to the original grantee and also ascertain the origin of the name "*Ship Rock*," and the various traditions respecting the same. Some of these are more or less fanciful. The President stated that among the recent donations to the Society was a photograph, from Mr. W. B. Trask of Boston, of the old Trask house on Boston Street, Salem, that was built by one of his ancestors about 1680.

INDIAN RELICS FROM BEVERLY.

Mr. F. W. Putnam exhibited a small but very interesting collection of stone relics found in Indian graves in Beverly in July last, and presented to the Peabody Academy of Science by John Lovett of Beverly, and Messrs. David Moore, John Felt, C. Cooke and himself.

These relics were of great interest, as their authenticity as coming from graves was beyond question, Mr. Putnam having taken some of them from the graves himself, and having been shown the exact spot where the others were found. The only regret is that the relics from the three graves were mixed together so that the collection has to be spoken of as coming from three graves without being able to designate the particular article from each, except that one of the graves contained two pipes, a second, one pipe, while the third did not contain any. The three pipes were of soapstone, of the same general size, character and shape, consisting of a flat base about four and one-half inches in length, narrowing at each end, and about two inches in width at the central and widest portion under the bowl. This base was perforated by the hole for the passage of smoke from the bowl to the mouth

of the smoker, the base of the pipe thus answering for a stem. The hole was about one-eighth of an inch in diameter, and was evidently bored to the bowl before the thin base of not over a quarter of an inch in average thickness was finished off, as a small ridge was left over the hole along the upper edge of the stem portion. About the bowl are several holes through the flat portion, probably used for fastening the pipe to a wooden holder or for the attachment of ornaments. The bowl is smaller at its base than at its top, and largest in the centre where the diameter is one and one-half inches. The height of the bowl is two and one-half inches, with a slight rim at its edge. This description answers to the two pipes exhibited, and the third, which did not fall into the possession of the Academy, was said to be of the same shape and size. One of the pipes has two lines cut round the upper portion of the bowl, and the bottom of the base is nearly covered with transverse, longitudinal and cross lines. In one of the graves was found a small piece of smooth sandstone about two and a half inches long by three-quarters of an inch in width and one-eighth of an inch in thickness, on which were several markings, which may have a meaning, but at present all that can be said is that they consist of two or three lines sweeping from the left upper corner to the bottom and then up to the right upper corner, with two lines drawn across the surface about a quarter of an inch apart, connected by eight cross lines, making such a picture as a child would draw to represent a ladder, and at the side of this are two lines coming together at the top, as a child would draw a tent, and two other semicircular lines are crossed by several smaller ones. The opposite surface of this stone is not finished as smoothly as the one having the markings.

The other relics consisted of one well made spear

point, one partially made arrow point, two "skin dressers" and three narrow, flat stones smoothly finished and with a hole bored through one end. The smallest of these stones is about twice as long as wide, and has a blunt but sharpened edge. The other two are about half as long again as the short one and are square edged, and are also distinguished from the small one by the presence of notches on the end where the hole is. One of them is of a fine sandstone and was evidently used for the purpose of sharpening other implements on.

There were also three flat pieces of sandstone well worn and grooved by serving as sharpening stones, and also another smooth oval stone.

Besides these stone implements and the pipes, there were several quite large pieces of mica found in the graves, and several of the implements, as well as the earth taken from the bottom of the grave, are colored quite red, evidently by red ochre being put in the graves.

The only remains of the skeletons consisted of a small portion of the skull found in one of the graves, and the enamel of one molar tooth. All else had been reduced to dust. The graves were on the top of a large gravel hill and had been scooped out, and after the body had been put in the grave had been filled in with the surface soil and not with the gravel taken out, as was distinctly seen, as these graves were reached not by digging down from the top but by coming on them from the side in digging away the hill, thus exposing them in section. A detailed description of these relics, accompanied by figures, will be given in the sixth volume of the *American Naturalist*.

Mr. James H. Emerton exhibited a large collection of plants that had been made during the forenoon rambles,

representatives from the different localities visited, and specified among others several species of water plants which were very interesting to the audience—thus the (Bladderwort) *Utricularia inflata* with its leaves bearing little bladders filled with air that float the plant at the time of flowering, hence its name. The *Limnanthemum lacunosum*, so called from the situation where it grows, the *Nuphar advena*, and the favorite water lily of our ponds, *Nymphea odorata*. He described two species of native orchis, *Platanthera psycodes*, and *lacera* for the purpose of showing the method of fertilization by the help of insects; first in spiranthes, and afterwards in other specimens of the orchis family, particularly the ragged orchis (Platanthera lacera). In the orchis the stamens and pistils are united into one organ, the stamens being above the pistils. In spiranthes a modified stigma, projects between the true stigma and the stamen. As the pollen ripens, it projects from the stamen and attaches itself to the viscid surface of this modified stigma. When an insect enters the flower, this viscid stigma becomes detached and adheres to it, so that the insect carries it away and the pollen with it. On entering another flower the insect pushes the pollen against its stigma, and thus it ensures the fertilization of one flower by the pollen of another. In other orchids, the same result is obtained in different ways.

Mr. William B. Trask, of Boston, being called upon by the President, made a few remarks in regard to the old "Trask House," 158 Boston street, Salem, which was photographed in June last, and a copy of it presented to the Institute. This house was built, it is supposed, about the year 1680, by William, eldest son of Capt. William Trask. It was occupied by him and his family,

and used in part, for many years, according to tradition, as a public house, under the cognomen of the "Black Horse Tavern." Mr. Felt, in his "Annals of Salem," informs us that in the year 1690, Wm. Trask was recommended as an innkeeper. Six generations of his descendants were born, have lived and died there. Isaac Bullock, who deceased Dec. 30, 1870, in the 71st year of his age, was the last of the descendants of Capt. Wm. Trask, who drew their first breath within the walls of this old mansion. Mr. B., in one of his illustrated books that he has left behind him, showing his refined taste and great genius, gives a colored view of the old house, his home. He remarks that it was used as a tavern from 1690 until about 1740, which would be a period of about fifty years. A part of the ancient bar remains in the lower western room. The house of the father, Capt. Wm., is mentioned in his will of 1666, written a few days before his death. This house is supposed to have been about one hundred feet in the rear of the present edifice. The original well dug by the "old planter" as early it may have been as 1627–8, nearly two and a half centuries ago, is still used. It is quite deep. The water is superlatively good, and the supply abundant. It is said to have been in the front yard of the former house; it is in the rear of the present one.

It will be remembered by those conversant with the early history of Salem that Capt. Trask was an important personage in the town and colony, in a civil and military capacity. He was a particular friend and companion of Governor Endicott, but came to this country before him, probably with Roger Conant. From a document extant in the Massachusetts archives, we learn that in 1648-9, Wm. Trask exchanged two hundred and fifty acres of land with the Governor for five hundred apple trees of three

years' growth. His orchard was just back of the old burial place, where a number of his descendants are interred. In his will before referred to, he especially appoints that his wife Sarah "shall have some of the fruit of the orchard for her own use and a little spot for a garden if shee desires it during the time of her life." We have been told, on good authority, that a portion of the remains of Capt. Trask's mill, behind the homestead, on the Harmony Grove side of the river, was visible in the early part of the present century.

Mr. Trask said that he had been highly gratified with his visit to the "Old Ship Rock" to-day, and was glad to think that this boulder, which, with the land adjoining, was formerly in his family, had come into the possession of the Institute, where it would be so well taken care of and preserved. Had this massive granite rock been found in the neighborhood of his own residence, he thought it not unlikely that before this time that boulder of many tons' weight would have been blasted and converted into stones for underpinnings and for cellar walls.

Mr. F. W. Putnam mentioned another singular erratic known by the name of "*Phæton Rock*" which is said to possess more interest geologically than Ship Rock, and expressed the desire that measures should be taken to have the same purchased by the Institute.

After remarks from several members, this subject was, on motion of Mr. W. P. Upham, referred to a committee, to consider and report.

After the transaction of some unimportant business, and the passage of a vote of thanks to the proprietors for the use of the chapel and to other parties who have extended favors — the meeting adjourned.